# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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# SHERMAN.

Massed Columns Still Marching Onward.

The Campaign Directed Against Zee's Communications.

The Rebels Concentrating in His Front.

Beginning to Around Him.

What Beauregard is Expected to Do.

#### THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON

The Fall of the "Accursed City" Another Blessing in Disguise.

Et Inspires Cheerfulness Rather Than Gloom,

The Campaign in South Carolina.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.] far Department is still dumb as to the situ South Carolina. It is stated that no official des been received from General Beauregard since bees dated at Winnsboro, on which he had moved on the evacuation of Columbia.

triceton, although it is reported that our force has a windrawn from there on Sherman's front. It does appear that at Branchville Sherman detached any of Mores to move upon Charleston. The only Yankee which was reported some days ago to have made a lodg-ment on James Island. The Ashley river, two thousand and there are strong works on the other side of the facing towards Fort Sumter and the harbor

Seports from Charleston as late as Thursday last state that en the lines in the immediate front there everything the quiet. The enemy are not moving in this direction.

#### Sherman Marching to His Ruin.

[From the Richmond Whig Feb. 21.] luminous or explicit to inform us with eve jects, without pretending to decide positively on me he intends to pursue in order to attain them. that comprehensive plan for severing General er of overwhelming numbers. A plan of this kind supers, and has been even prefigured, with much mi-mateness as to details, by the New York Times, a journal Philadelphia Inquirer maintains that, while this is nan's ultimate design, his proximate object is to p along the great interior lines of railroad, and, by oying them, deprive the Confederate forces of that have hitherto enjoyed. The developments of the pass few days have justified this theory, although they do not got enable us to say whether Sherman intends to prose lished, and fall back upon the coast, say at Charles ten or Wilmington. It is only by adopting the former course that permanent results can be anticipated; while, the same time, that course is so pregnant with peril that it exposes the federal army to absolute destruction acese of failure. The occupation of Columbia, or of any mland position on his route, must of necessity be inci peedily in some direction. Should be adopt the safet olicy and fall back upon Charleston, supposing that his Carolina in the same condition in which he left Georgia Cavannah. The Georgia expedition, by itself, amounted to nothing more than the mere acquisition of Savannah as a base for renewed operations. The country marched ever was abandoned the next day, and as soon as the Yanhee army had passed the work of repairing the railroads for another move the railroad communication in Georgia restored; and the State which had been declared territory is now free from enemies, except at one point eagle. This important fact shows the nature of Yankes escupancy in the country, and the kind of conquest they ashieve at a distance from the guns of their navy.

The same thing would happen in South Carolina should harman retire upon Charleston, or any other seacoast harman. The interior would at once be relieved. In a few its the railroads would be repaired, and his movements we entirely barren of permanent military results. should have lest Charleston, and perhaps Wilmington Dut our armies would be concentrated on the great in-terior lines, where they would have every advantage for se against any future movements. To accomplish mything decisive, therefore, Eherman must continue his through the country, taking en route the great maiway centres. Charlotte, Greensbore and Danville. We should not be surprised to hear that from Columbia he has marched on Charlotte, nor that, in a few days, he will have possessed himself of that place. But then dangers begin to thicken around him. The very evacuations which his movements may force will add to the effective transmith of our army in the field. nigh of our army in the field. Every day's march i weaken his forces and strengthen ours; and he will ally reach a point where he will be compelled to give s under circumstances altogether adverse to him and table to us. His march resembles, in many respects, of Burgeyne through the State of New York, it will have, we have strong reason to hope, a simila General Boauregard, who commands our brees in that department, is Sherman's master in all the ere of strategy and tactice. He will give battle when he that to avoid it is the proper course. And we may de-pend upon it that he thinks the proper course will be the best that could be adopted. We do not pretend to know hat could be adopted. We do not pretend to know where or when he purposes to meet a terman; but we are firmly convinced that the Yankee con unander, if h prosecute his march towards Richmond with the audaclous purposes now indicated by his movements, will go his doom. We believe that his army will be mot and and a defeat will be destruction. We can state, too with

The Evacuation of Charleston.

"ANOTHER BLESSING IN DISGUISE."

[From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 21.]

On last Thursday night, the 16th inst., our forces evacuted Charleston, and it is believed that the enemy tool during the next day. Many guns must have een abandoned by our troops; but it is consoling to know hat the Yankees got little eise. There was no cotton at Charleston to gladden Lincoln's heart, and the city itsel was little better than a deserted ruin. Several telegrapi

tors, all of them men of Northern birth, did not c

may be defeated and his present expedition broken up.
If he is not defeated he will march straight up the railroad to Charlotte, thence to Salisbury, thence to Greenelore and Danville, and so on to Richmond. Many different estihe has sixty thousand men. We know he has four full army corps and a strong force of cavalry. His corps will not number less than twelve thousand I

The Only Word of Regret for the Fall of

the III-Fated Cradle of Secession. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 21.] While the War Department could furnish us n upon the subject, it was generally believed that Charlesten, the gradle of secession and the very nest of rebellion, had been evacuated by our troops. Sherman, by his bold advance, has thus accomplished, without bloodshed, what Dupont, Dabigren, Gillmore & Co. have in vain attempted, ugh sided by the combined naval force of Yankee dom. This ill-fated city, or rather the remnant of it, will now experience to its full extent the mercy and megnanimity of Yankee rule.

The Mercury moved its quarters several weeks ago, is anticipation of this sad result.

#### PORTER.

Our Naval Correspondence

OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11, 1865.
On Thursday, February 9, the United States ship. party from the Sonoma a few days previous. They had anchored and shelled the woods in the vicinity for an slackened. In the meantime both vessels had got aground, the tide having run out entirely. The rebels, who had been waiting for this event, suddenly opened upon both vessels from three different batteries—two shead, which sent raking shots, and the other abreast of the vessels. Captain Balch, who was on board the ma at the time, at once repaired on board his vessel though his boat barely escaped being sunk by the sho which fell thick and fast around both vessels.

They both opened fire immediately, and in one hour had completely silenced all the rebel guns. The enemy fired perhaps two or three hundred shots, one-half of ping alongside, only ten or twelve shots taking effect.

Strange to say, no one was hurt on either vessel, though it certainly appeared at one time, from the rapid firing which the rebels made, that many would be killed or aded. Both vessels being aground gave the enemy tionary target, but the rapidity of the vessels' firin

prevented them from getting accurate aim.

The Pawnee fired about three hundred and fifty and the Sonoma about two hundred and fifty shots during the fight, two-thirds of which were nine-inch shell, the rest being from an eleven-inch and one-hundred-pounder on oma, and a rifled fifty and one-hundred on the

nounts twelve nine-inch and two large rifled guns. The oma carries six heavy guns and four howitzers. The following is a list of the Son

following is a list of the Sonoma's officers:—

Lieutenant Commanding—Thomas Scott Fillebrowne,
Acting Master—H. M. Merrill,
Acting Ensigns—M. J. Daly, Goo. Couch, B. G. Bryer,
B. H. Pollock.
Gunner—J. M. Hogg.
Master's Male—D. W. Spinney.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—William Sellow.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—David Fawdrey.
Paymaster's Clerk—John R. Anderson.
Captain's Clerk—C. B. Van Bergen.
Engineers—A. B. Cullins, George Paul, John O'Keefs,
Rufus Burton, George Lewis.

Board of Supervisors. ONEY TO BE RAISED FOR RECRUITING, ETC The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor Tweed presiding.

furnished a list of the moneyed institutions which had subscribed to the \$2,000,000 bounty fund loan authorized he had asked to take up the balance of the loan (\$986. 500), in order to obtain funds enough to carry on recruiting in the city. The communication also stated that ar additional sum will be necessary to continue the patriotic work; and that a loan of \$2,000,000 is authorized by an ordinance passed by the Board on the 10th of January, 1865, and which received the sanction of the Legislavier on the 10th of February. The Comptroller concluded as follows:—

on the 10th of February. The Comptroller concluded as follows:—

The bonds to be issued by virtue of this ordinance are to be made payable in annual instalments of \$500,000, commencing Nov. I, 1895, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum. The loans of the county of New York have heretofore been neglected at six per cent per annum. At the present time, however, the general government is offering securities at seven thirty per annum, and the State government is in the market with a loan at seven. It therefore becomes necessary for the county to fix the rate of interest on the aforesaid loan at seven per cent per annum, in order that it may be speedily negotiated, as delay will defeat the purpose for which it is authorized. At the bonds to be issued by said loan are for a period of thirty years, it is believed that by fixing the rate of interest at seven per cent they may be readily disposed of by inviting sealed proposals for the same, at a handsome premium on their par value. I shall await your action before taking measures to negotiate the proposed loan.

The report was adopted and the following resolution was then offered and adopted:—

Resolved. That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authority.

was then offered and adopted;—
Resolved. That the Comptroller be and he is hereby author ised and directed to advertuse forthwith in the public news papers, for five days, for proposals for the Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 3, to bear interest at the rate of seven pecent per annum, payable semi-annually, authorized by an ordinance of this Board, passed January 10, 1866, and sanotioned by the Legislature, February 10, 1866, and sanotioned by the Legislature, February 10, 1866.

adopted:—
Resolved, That the Committee on Volunteering confer with
the Comptroller as to the expediency of procuring bonds of
the seven-inities United States stock, of the denomination of
\$600 or under, with a view of paying bounty to recruits, or in
demand notes, as they may determine.

A resolution was offered and adopted, directing the Tax Commissioners to report whether the valuation of pro-ductive real estate in this city is to be increased in pro-portion to the increased incomes which it yields. A call of the Board was then made, and a quorum not being present the Board adjourned.

The Draft in Brooklyn. The draft in the Third district was resumed at ten Thirteenth wards were disposed of. To-day the First, Fourth, Eleventh, Ninetcenth and Twentieth wards will be drawn, which will complete the district. Among th lucky ones yesterday was Coroner Lynch, of the Se ward. He will make a very good soldier.

## The Detroit Board of Trade Building.

DETROIT, Feb. 23, 1865. The new Board of Trade building was dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Delegations from the principal cities participated in the exercises. The New York and Mesers. Hincken, Bogart and Lee.

The Ball of the Spitzkugeln Club. TO THE MOITOR OF THE MERALD.

You will oblige the members of the above club by cor-Tou will oblige the members of the above club by correcting the report of the ball given last night in Irving Hall. This society is not a musical, but a strictly humoristic and convivial club. It is not an offspring of, or antagonistic to, the celebrated Arion, but a horse of quite another color; some nambers of that society being also brother chips with the sharpshooters. The ball was not organized or in any manuar regulated by the members; but got up as a private speculation for the benefit of the proprietor of the club house, who was permitted to make use of the name. I am, sir, yours, respectfully, New York, Feb. 22, 1866.

# THE SOUTH.

CAROLINA OVERRUN

Raiding Forces Penetrating Every Part of the State.

Movements Upon the Charlotte and Salisbury Railroad

COMMUNICATIONS IN DANGER

RAID UPON GREENVILLE AND TARBORO.

ADVANCE UP THE NEUSE RIVER

Proclamation of the Governor of North Carolina.

Grant's Combinations Against Richmond.

The Last and Grandest Campaign Mow in Progress,

The North Carolina Raids.

Goldsoro, Feb. 19, 1865.

A Yankee force from Newbern, some five hundred strong, passed through Greenville yesterday, and when last heard from were advancing on Tarboro.

It is thought to be a mere raiding party. General Baker is after them.

Another restrictions

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS LARGELY AUGMENTING

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS LARGELY AUGMENTING THE FORUES RAIDING IN NORTH CAROLINA. [From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.] We have by the telegraph a confirmation of the report we gave yenterday of a cavalry raid in the direction of Tarboro, North Carolina; and also a renewal of the rumor of a movement of the enemy up the south side of the Neuse. We know that official intelligence has been received here giving a much more magnified account of the Roller mement than the p-pular report of it; and that it is supposed that Foster's forces, or a considerable portion of them, have moved up to Newbern to operate from there, probably upon the Wilminston and Weldon road. There is no doubt that the landing of troops at Newbern and the reinforcement of Terry at Wilmington are both intended to aid or co-operate with Shgrman. A MOVEMENT FROM ENOXVILLE ON SALISBURY AND

A MOVEMENT FROM ENOXVILLE ON SALISBURY AND CHARLOTTE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.]

We have reason to believe that the designs of the expedition which was reported yesterday to have certainly moved from Knoxville, are not upon Southwestern Virginia, but that it is intended to penetrate North Carolina, and probably to evide the radiroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of Averill, was, as we reported yesterday, at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina brunches off, passing through Warm Springs gap. This appears to be the obvious direction of the expedition. From all we can learn there to nothing to tempt them in Southwestern Virginia, as they have already damaged the rail works and railroad there, and plundered the country to such as extent that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops could be subsisted there.

Proclemation of Governor Vance to the People of North Carolina.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.]

We find in the North Carolina papers a proclamation of Governor Vance, issued on the 14th inst, relative to the recent "peace negotiations." The following are some of the concluding paragraphs of this patriotic and stirring paper.—

paper:—
I trust and believe that there will be little difference of
opinion in North Carolina as to the propriety of continued
resistance. The great argument which will be brought
forward to shake your honor and intended to excit you
to despair will be that successful resistance is no longer
possible. Some will tell you that we are already
subdued; that the enemy outnumbers us; that
our firebling men are all solor our resource all resistance. To great argument which will be brought forward to shake your honor and intended to excite you to destrair will be that successful resistance is no longer possible. Some will tell you that we are already subdued; that the enemy outnumbers us; that our fighting men are all slain; our resources all exhausted, and we might as well submit now. This, my countrymen, is false, and as frequently proceeds from a craven or a traitorous, as from an hones but mistaken spirit. Great as our calamities have been, ifraitened as we are for all supplies, to he of men and material. It tell you in all candor that when I survey our condition by the light of human history. I see no danger which threatens to be fatal to our cause, except the dependence of the desired discussion. So long as we remain one and determined, it is not in the power of our enemies to subdue us. "But except these abide in the ship we cannot be saved." All things may be supplied if we were but possessed of that bold and namly spirit of resistance to tyranny, of which liberty and independence are born. That alone can fill the widow's arrel and still the orphan's cry, can cast cannons and build ships of war; can raise up armed men from the dust of the dragon's teeth, can wrest tangible realitie from the very jaws of impossibility. Without it, numbers but add to the ignominy of certain defeat, even as the Persian millions were whipped and shamed by the three hundred in the mountain pass. Are our men all sain? Over four hundred thocann names yet stand upon the muster rolls of the confedency, to say nothing of the many thousands who shirk. Where are they? Thousands upon thousands, absent without leave, are lurking in the woods and swamps of the South. Are our provisions all gone? Hundreds of housands of bushels of gast now rot at the various depots of the South for the want for transportation, and this transportation cannot be protected became these about 50 diers, are not at the post of duty. On, my countrymen! If you would but rise to entreat, to an i The Combinations of Grant.

The Combinations of Grant.

THE FREENT TO BE THE LAST AND GREATEST CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 21.)

The enemy is now gathering all the available forces from all Yankee armies and gardsons, and directing them in one combined movement against Richmond. Sherman advancing through South Carolina, while Beaurgard slowly retreats before him towards Charlotte; Foster, or some other commanding Foster's troops, making demonstrations with heavy force on the Reanoke and Nonse rivers eastward, while rumer says that the Yankee force in East Tennesace is, at the sams time, to cross the Alleghany and come down into North Carolina by the west, thus advancing both by way of Weldon and by way of Salisburf, attempting to take Beauregard in fank, or even to cut him off by uniting in his cert; while Grant waits patiently within his fortifications for Sherman's appearance on the line of the Danville Rallroad, that so the whole accumulated nower of the federal hosts

pol its surronder.

It is all extremely fine, but not new; we have heard of the sort before, and even more than once. It is all extremely this sort before, and even more than once. It is all extremely the sort how form the well known characteristic of Yankee oh now form the well known characteristic of Yankee oh now form the well known characteristic of Yankee oh how form the many combinations satisfy and we are the imagination; but they have the disadvantage of always reliang in some one easential part. In a newspape sugarmane, on the many and, we dare say, in the general compaign undoubtedly looks majessic; only when set agoing and brought into collision with hard facts it; somehow becemes disiducated. Thus the contemplation of those many armies approaching from all points of the compage, and bound to keep time, has lost a good deal of its imministing effect. What is this campaign but a repetition of that of last year? Then, also, Buller with fifty thousand men was to advance upon Richmond by the south, Grant with a hundred and diffy thousand from the north, Hunter with fifteen thousand men from the west, taking tynchburg on his way, and destroying the railroads both beyond and on his side of that city. Of course our supplies were to be cut off; and of course Richmond was to surrender; and Butter was to have been rigning over us some time in July last, at the lateat. What has become of thoe mighty armies? Nine menths have barely passed, and the broken and wearied remnants of them are sourcely sufficient to provoke an occasional skirmish at some point upon our lines, which no longer causes an alarm bell to right in Richmond. Grant demands of the provoke and the pro

Rebel Financial Measures.

Rebel Financial Measures.

THE IMPRESSENT OF COTTON AND TORACOO.

[From the Rehmond Examiner, Feb. 21.]

Among the financial schemes in Congress is a bill recently introduced by Mr. Russell in the House, to fauthorize the impressment of cotton and tobacco at a price appraised in specie, to be paid in six per cent bonds at par; or, at the option of the owner, the cotton or to-acco to be returned in kind within a specified time after the end of the war. The bill has been ordered to be printed.

The Rebel Congress.

BOTH HOUSES IN SECRET SESSION ON THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL..

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb 21.]

It was generally known that both Houses were in secret session yesterday on the bills to put negroes in the army. It is understood a bill on the subject passed the House yesterday, and it is believed one of the same character will pass the Senate to-day. As they differ in detail, the subject will come before both Houses again. There is but little daubt of the adoption of the measure. The Commander-in-Charf and the rank and file are in favor of it, and it is growing in favor with the people.

THE NEW REBEL CONSCRIPTION LAW. In the rebel House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Roorss, of Florida, continued his argument against the bill of the committee and in favor of the present em. He th ought the State er the authorities connected with the Conscript Bureau, are culpable for the non-execution of the Conscript law. The usuable of men placed in service through the agency of the bureau is much larger than is claimed by the com-

culpable for the non-execution of the Conscript law. The number of men placed in service through the agency of the bureau is much larger than is claimed by the committee.

Mr. Rogers' substitute was lost, and the bill, as reported, passed by the following vote—ayes 50, noos 13. The following is a copy of the bill;—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the general obsers commanding the reserves in each with the day of directing and control of the control

BOUTH IS DETERMINED TO DO AND WHAT THE MIGHT BE INDUCED TO DO BY COAZING.

In the House on Monday, under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Parerys, of Louisians, reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the following resolutions.

Committee on Poreign Affairs, the following resolutions, with a preamble:—
Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That while Congress regrets that no ultimature is left to the people of the Confederate States but a continuance of the war or submission to terms of peace alike rules one and dishonorable, it accepts in their behalf the issue tendered them by the authorities of the United States government, and solemnly desires that it is their unsitizable determination to prosecute the war with the United States not the confederate power shall desist from its efforts to subjugate them, and the independence of the Confederate States have been established.

an addition to the committee's report:—

Resolved further, That notwithstanding all this, we believe the Confederate States would consent, lst. That there as separation between the United States and Confederate

mencement of hostilities.

The resolutions of the committee and those offered by
Mr. Glimer were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, the House went
into secrets session on the Negro bill.

The doors being opened the House adjourned.

Voting in the Rebel Army in Favor of Arming the Negroes.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 21.]

We understand that a vote was taken yesterday in Pickett's division on the question of employing negroes in the army, and resulted in a very large majority voting in favor of the measure.

Arrival of Rebel Exchanged Prisoners.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 21.]

We congratulate the friends of the returned Confederate prisoners, and the gallant men themselves, upon the arrival of twenty-five hundred more at the landing at James river. Over one thousand were brought up to the city yesterday, and the remainder are expected to day. A large number of federal prisoners will be sent down today in exchange. We understand Colonel Hatch has been sent to Wilmington to facilitate the sending off a large number from that point. The authorities of both governments are heartily engaged in the good work, and will receive the heartfeit thanks of the poor fellows, both friends and foes, who are thus permitted to visit home and friends again. It is the carnest wish of every good man, that nothing may occur to stop so humans a measure. General Grant is proving by his acts that the charges of Butler against him were not true.

Promotions of Rebel Officers Confirmed.
[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 21.]
The following officers were confirmed by the Senate yesterday:—T. L. Rosser and L. Lomax, to be major generals of cavalry. H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, and John C. Brown, of Tennessee, to be major generals, and Milledge L. Bonham, of Sout's Carolina, to be a brigadier general.

resigned to accept the Governorship of South Carolina He is now restored to his original rank in the rebel

General Sorrel Recovering.
[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 21.]
The friends of General Sorrel will be pleased to lethat he is recovering from the effects of his wounds

#### THE SHENANDOAH. Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatches.

WINCHE-TER, Va., Feb. 21, 1865.

I am happy to state that the affair in Ashby's Gap on the 19th instant, between a detachment of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment and a party of Mosby's guerillas under Captain Richardson, was not so extensive as mentioned in my previous account of the affair. On yesterday upwards of forty of the ninety men reported captured returned to camp, having escaped to the woods when they saw resistance with the hope of success over the enemy was impossible.

Coppinger (captain Fourteenth United States infantry), recently appointed to the command of the Fiftcenth New York cavalry, General Custar's division.

York cavalry, General Custar's division.

A party of rebel guerillas made a dash on a party of soldiers who were chopping wood near Summit Point, on the Winchester and Harper's Ferry Railroad, and captured one or two of them. The affair took place within a short distance from where a brigade of Union troops were encamped.

A SALUER FOR RECENT PROPERTY.

A SALUER FOR REC

One of the most daring guerilla dashee was ma terday morning by a gang of rebel bandits under the notorious Captain McNeill. From what I can learn of the affair he crossed the Potomac river near Cumberland evading or misleading our guards and pickete, entered the city of Cumberland, Maryland, where they then and there seized and took prisoners Major General George Crook, the commander of the Army of West Virginia; First division of the same. These officers were stopping at the Revere House, in that city. It is supposed rebels crossed from Virginia into Maryland at Frankford

rebels crossed from Virginia into Maryland at Frankford ford, eight miles east of Cumberland, following the course of the river to the latter place.

On the information reaching here, General Sheridan sent a large detachment of cavairy to the direction of Romney and Moorefield, in hopes of intercepting the daring rebels and rescuing our lockless major general prisoners. It is thought the rebels will take their prisoners. It is thought the rebels will take their prisoners to the upper valley to Staunton, by way of the mountain roads and secret paths.

Colonel Currie, commanding this post, has issued orders declaring to day, the amiversary of Washington's birthday, a holiday. The soldiers will be allowed one glass of whiskey to inspire their patriotism. A national salute will be fired at noon.

### THE RECENT UNION VICTORIES.

Maine, to San Francisco.

At a meeting of merchants of this city yesterday, in Collector Draper's office, Moses Taylor presiding, it was resolved that measures be taken to duly celebrate the recent victories in a manner commensurate with the grap deur of the Union triumphs over the rebel hordes; and the the appreciation felt by the people of this city and the country of the fact of the reoccupation of Charleston by our loyal brothers in arms, together with the fact that the flag of our country again floats over the walls of Fort Sumter, should be made apparent in a fitting manner, it was voted to suspend all business on the 4th of March next, and that the business community and people of the whole country, from Calais, Maine, to San Francisco California, be requested to unite in fitting demonstra The Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of

the principal cities of the Union, including San Francisco, have signified their hearty co-operation in thi patriotic movement, and the 4th of March will undobut dly be observed throughout the land as a day of Jubilation and as the people's Union holiday.

The Constitutional Amendment Abolish. ING SLAVERY.
THE AMENDMENT REJECTED BY THE RENTUCEY LEGISLATURE. FRANKPORT, Ky., Feb. 22, 1868.

In the Senate to-day the reports of the Judiciary Committee on the constitutional amendment were taken up. on condition of compensation, was rejected by the de cisive vote-year 9, nays 24. A substitute for the report of the majority was offered b

Mr. Piske, that the Legislature ratify unconditionally was also rejected by a vote of year 11, nays 22. The final vote rejecting the amendment was you pays 12

PRANEPORT, Ky., Feb. 23, 1868. The House of Representatives this morning, by a vote of 62 to 21, rejected Mr. Robinson's minority reports which favored the ratification of the constitutte

amendment on the condition that the owners of slaves be compensated for the slaves thus set free. The majority report, rejecting the amendment, was then adopted by a vote of 58 to 26. Thus Kentucky refuses to ratify the anti-slavery

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE AND THE CONSTI TUTIONAL AMENDMENT. TRENTON, Feb. 23, 1866.

This morning the Judiciary Committee of the House reported a bill to ratify the constitutional amendment with an amendment to submit it to the vote of the people at the next general election.

The minority of said committee reported against sub-

mitting it to a vote of the people, and in favor of passing

a resolution to ratify it without such a proviso. Hon. James M. Scovel, Senator, from Camden, has been

# WILMINGTON.

Dedelding

PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

General Schofield's Troops Only Four Miles Distant.

HEAVY FIGHTING GOING ON.

OUR FORCES RAPIDLY ADVANCING.

The City Doubtless Captured on Sunday Last.

The Capture of Fort Anderson. General Schoffeld's Report of the Land OFE-RATIONS.

FORT ANDERSON, Feb. 19, 1868. To Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, City Point, Va :-GENERAL—I have the honor to report the success of our operations against Fort Anderson and the adjacent works

n both sides of the Cape Fear river. Yesterday, while the guns maintained a heavy fire ipon Fort Anderson, I pressed the enemy on both sides of the river, and sent a force, under General Goz, about sixteen miles around a swamp, to turn the enemy's right two swamps, and completely turned the enemy's pos

As soon as the movement became known to the enen he abandoned his works and retreated towards Wilm

We captured ten guns uninjured and a considerable mount of ammunition. We have about fifty prisoners The loss in killed or wounded is small on either side The troops are pursuing the enemy, and the gunboats

Fort Anderson and its collateral works are very strong and rendered almost inaccessible by swamps. A small orce could have held them till their supplies were ex

fence behind Tom creek, where they propose to make a stand. If so, it can probably only be a short one. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient s J. M. SCHOFIELD.

Despatch from Commander Trenchard to Secretary Welles.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1865. The following official despatch was received at the

UNITED STATES STRAMER REODE ISLAND, HAMPTON ROLES, Va., Feb. 23, 1865.
GIDBON WILLES, Secretary of the Navy:— The Newbern has just arrived from Cape Fear river, which place she left on the 21st inst. Her commander reports that our forces were within four miles of Wilmington. Heavy fighting was going on, and our forces

were still advancing. Very respectfully, STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commander

The Press Despatch. Washington, Feb. 23, 1865. Commander Trenchard, of the United States steam hode Island, telegraphs to the Navy Department from Hampton Roads this morning that our troops are within four miles of Wilmington. Heavy firing was beard, and

our troops were advancing rapidly. Information received here, coming through rebel sources, is to the effect that Wilmington was occupied to our forces on Sunday last, the rebels moving towar

### NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

General Palmer in Command of the De-

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22, 1865. suming command of the Department of Kentucky from the 18th, making his headquarters at Louisville. Major General Rousseau and Brigadier General Whip arrived here this evening

James I. Dozier, Esq., father-in-lew of Major Genera

Rousseau, died this morning. A salute was fired to-day in accordance with the order rom the War Department, and many of the government buildings, business houses and private dweilings, were

decorated with flags. General Palmer's Programme

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 22, 1865 General Palmer is at Louisville, his headquarters for the present. In conversation last night he stated that he came to execute, vigorously and thoroughly, the policy pursued heretofore by the administration, and that peither party could use him to advance their own purposes. All forces for the defence of the State are to be nustered into the United States service, and to be under the control of the officers of that service. No more State troops will be allowed to be raised. The enlistment of negroes will be continued. It was inferred from his statements that he would carry out the policy of General Bur-

tion would be offered to the Union men. The oldest son of Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, Colonel R. J. Breckinridge, of the rebel service, was captured near Versailles; Ky., this afternoon,

A Rebel Force Believed to be Entering Mount Sterling.

It is reported that the rebel Colonel Howard Smith entered Mount Sterling under a flag of truce, and was held as a prisoner by our forces there. It is rebel force may be entering Kentucky from that direction.

The execution of Captain Beall, the alleged rebei spy, is positively fixed for to-day. The gallows upon which the unfortunate man will be compelled to expiate his guilt was sent over to Governor's Island yesterday by order of General Dix, and everything was in readiness & sion that Captain Beall was in some way connected with the incendiaries who attempted to burn down the city a few weeks ago turns out to be entirely unfounded. There was no evidence to show that he was in any way con-

nected with the gang.

The execution will take place between the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

BEALL'S CASE REPERRED TO THE JUDGE ADVOCATE

The proceedings of the court martial in the case of Beall, the rebel raider and spy, new under sentence of General Holt for examination and report. There is little probability of a commutation of his sentence, as if that hould be done there would be no reason for the execution hereafter of such desperadoes, whatever might be their crimes.

The Seven-thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1868.

Jay Cooke & Co. report that the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan since the last report amount to \$6,266,800. The largest Western subscription was for \$2,000,000 from Cleveland, and the largest from the East was \$555,000 from Philadelphia. There were 4,347 sin-

The Dead of the George Steers.
FO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
TOCHETON, N. J., Feb. 21, 1868.

the body of a man having been picked up on the beach near this place. I learn to night that another body has been found. They no doubt came from the pilot boat which went to pieces on Barpecat Shoats. The bodies have been taken in charge by the Coroner, and will be buried at this pisce.

G. W. PALMER.